

## The Ottawa Free Trader.

### Current Verse.

**The Czar and the Bridgekeeper's Wife.**  
The Czar rode up to the bridge at midnight,  
Alone in the starlight and cold,  
He sang a short song without echoes  
As he kissed his large cross of red gold.

He saw a young maiden there standing  
Alone, her two feet in the snow,  
With a song on her lips of sweetness—  
A little one, soft and low.

With half the salute of a Czar,  
And half the salaam of a slave,  
He took off his cap to this maiden,  
And glancing with eyes that were brave,

"Well," the Czar said, "I will give you  
This cross of red gold for a touch  
From those lips of yours that are singing;  
One touch, come here, that's not much."

The maiden went on with her singing,  
But she looked at the Czar with two eyes  
As large and as soft as the reindeer's—  
As timid, as wide and as wise.

"Well," the Czar said, "are you tongueless,  
Or a bird, that you only can sing?  
Come here to my saddle, thou dumb one,  
And take from my hand this round ring."

The maiden now ceased from her singing,  
"Oh, you are our Czar," whispered she.  
He stood up, surprised, in his stirrups—  
"And how do you know that of me?"

"Yes, you are our Czar, that is true, sire,  
And I am the bridgekeeper's wife,  
O, father, ride fast to your palace,  
And, riding, unheath your sharp knife!"

"Should you find the oil lamp burning dimly  
And the bridgekeeper kissing your wife?  
Well, sire, take time to consider—  
Then what would you do with your knife?"

The Czar rode over the bridge past midnight,  
As fleet as the dove on the wing—  
But, at the feet of the bridgekeeper's wife  
He left both his cross and his ring.

—Count Chapovsky.

### Their Trip to Canada.

Said Mr. M. Bezler to Mr. D. Faulter,  
While sitting one evening at tea,  
"I see they are trying that treaty to alter;  
I think I shall skip the trail."

"My purpose exactly," said Faulter; "in  
fact, I've  
Prepared to get off after tea:  
No treaty, you know, can be made retroactive  
They never shall extradite me."

So over the border they skipped it together—  
These two, with a trail in the  
And they sang as they fled, "It is very warm  
weather  
Back there for such mortals as we."

—Columbus Dispatch.

### Two Roses.

The one with heart of flame he gave to her,  
Whose eyes veiled from his own sin's bitter cost,  
With throbbing pulses and with heart aken,  
Entranced by eyes that held an Eden lost.

The other—lily pale, drooped on its stalk—  
He gave to her, his soul's pure love unstained,  
Whose faintly eyes and sweet, unworried  
talk  
Held less an Eden lost than heaven regained.

And when he died one wept, but dried her  
tears,  
Serenely hopeful of a brighter day;  
Against the other's heart through dull, slow  
years,  
Till both alike were dust, the red rose lay.

—C. R. Crepi, in Lippincott's.

### Literature.

#### The Magazines.

In *The Popular Science Monthly* for September Mr. W. D. Le Sueur offers a forcible and occasionally severe reply to ex-President Noah Porter's attack on evolution, which was made in the lecture on that subject read by him before the Nineteenth Century Club in May last. Near the end of the paper we find a fairly clear presentment, which is worthy of attention as coming from one of the most ardent advocates of the doctrine of evolution, of the attitude which that doctrine occupies toward religion and theology. Mr. Dudley's "Woods and their Destructive Fungi," which is concluded, is a paper of the greatest practical value, and embodies many facts that are new, the knowledge of which is largely the fruit of the author's original researches. In "Hereditary Diseases and Race Culture," Dr. George J. Preston enforces the importance of greater caution and attention to those points in the arrangement of marriages. Mr. Joseph F. James writes of "The Antarctic Ocean," of what is known and what it would be desirable to learn about it. Parker Gillmore's "In the Lion Country" is a sketch descriptive of game, hunting and other features of South African life. Mr. Francis H. Baker's "Evolution in Architecture," a highly interesting article, is an ingenious effort to show how architectural forms have grown out of one another, and have been modified in adaptation to the needs of the people adopting them. Other articles are "Genius and Precocity," James Sully; "Some Outlines from the History of Education," Prof. Benedict; "Indian medicine," G. A. Stockwell; "Some Economies of Nature," &c. The Editor's Table discusses the practicability of teaching morals apart from theological dogma in the public schools, and asks for the recognition, by scientific bodies, of psychology as a special science. New York: D. Appleton & Company.

The September *Century*, by a timely accident, (for in magazine production the events of a month are not much calculated upon) presents in the issue following Listz's death an intimate account of the musician by Albert M. Bagley, an American pupil, which is illustrated by two full page portraits as well as pictures of his home and some of his pupils. The article—"A Summer with Listz in Weimar," is one that will delight all musicians. The war series as usual makes up a large part of the number, and includes articles by Gen. Pleasanton, "Successes and Failures of Chancellorsville," by Gen. Howard, "Jackson's Attack on the Eleventh Corps,"

by Col. H. W. Jackson, "Sedgwick's Assault at Fredericksburg," &c., with interesting "memoranda." Other notable articles are "Amateur Ballrooming," "A Glimpse at the Arts of Persia," "Notes from the Prairie," by John Burroughs. The gem of the "Bric-a-brac" is a little poem by Frank D. Sherman:—

#### ON SOME BUTTERCUPS.

A little way below her chin,  
Caught in her bosom's snowy hem,  
Some buttercups are fastened in—  
Ah, how I envy them!

They do not miss their meadow place,  
Nor are they conscious that their skies  
Are not the heavens, but her face,  
Her hair, and mild blue eyes.

There, in the downy meshes pinned,  
Such sweet illusions haunt their rest.  
They think her breath the fragrant wind,  
And tremble on her breast:

As if, close to her heart, they heard  
A captive secret slip its cell,  
And with desire were sudden stirred  
To find a voice and tell!

St. Nicholas has as a frontispiece Land-seer's portrait of himself and his dogs. A paper on English Art and Artists, by Clara Erskine Clement, opens the number and closes the series which has been the means of introducing so many beautiful pictures and entertaining anecdotes to the readers of the magazine. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" is carried forward in two chapters in which Mrs. Burnett begins to throw some light on the final denouement next month. The other serials, "Kelp-gatherers" and "Nan's Revolt," increase in interest as they near their conclusions, and in this installment of Horace E. Scudder's serial George Washington once more retires to private life, and Henry Eckford explains some curious relations between letters and numbers in "Wonders of the Alphabets." "The Brownies" with their usual enterprise take up the game of law-tennis, and Susan Anna Brown describes a clever Italian game for enterprising young Americans. Among the other contents are the "Work and Play," paper on "Venetian Marquetry," by Charles Godfrey Leach; a true account by Edward Eggleston of how one boy saved three lives on Lake George; and a story by Annie A. Preston, called "A Matter-of-fact Cinderella," which is good enough to be true, if it isn't.

*Harper's Magazine* for September is an unusually good number. That splendid serial "Their Pilgrimage," has removed the scene to Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Saratoga and Lake Grove, just now the places of all the world most interesting to the fashionable and rest-seeking world of America. The article on "Workingmen in the British Parliament," by Mr. Edward Brown, illustrates by twelve portraits, is a striking revelation of the force wielded in England by the Trades-unions. Most of the workingmen in Parliament are leaders in the Unions, and are maintained there by the funds of these societies. The article on "Short Horn" cattle is also very interesting, and is accompanied by eleven illustrations. "Old Salt Sea Captains" will revive memories of the palmy days of the lost American merchant marine which the republican party has succeeded in driving from the high seas; and as a companion piece to this is an article on U. S. Docks and Navy Yards. Other articles and serials make up a number that will be a delight to every reader. Harper & Bros., New York.

The *Art Amateur* for September is at hand, and is an extra rich number, one of the special features being a colored plate, "A Spring Landscape" by Leonard Ochtman, with hints by the author for copying. There are seven supplement plates of designs, outline sketches, designs for wood carving, tile and cup and saucer decorations, and repoussé metal work, Kensington designs for borders, and monograms in "K." The text and wood cut illustrations are fully equal to the highest standard of this most excellent art journal. Montague Marks: New York.

*Enoch's Fashion Quarterly* for fall, Sept., 1886, is ready. In addition to the very complete catalogue of ladies', children's and gents' dry goods, notions, shoes, &c., &c., the *Quarterly* this quarter has a rich spread of literary contents, including stories by Julian Hawthorne, Edgar Fawcett, Margaret Hawes, Helen Campbell, and many others, with a large amount of space devoted to "Home-Hints" for indoors and out. It is a most excellent number. Fashion Pub. Co., 18 Jacob st., New York. Price, 15c.

*Vick's Monthly Magazine* for August is at hand filled to overflowing with good things, as usual. This is about the only magazine devoted exclusively to the culture of flowers, and how anyone who "keeps plants" for pleasure or profit can get along without it is hard to understand.

"Stay, Silver Moon" a new and beautiful serenade song by W. B. N. Gates. The title page is embellished with a view of Mackinac Island, a favorite summer resort of the West, and both words and melody of the song are fine. Price, 40 cents. H. M. Brainard & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Glass House News.

The outlook the coming season is more favorable for somewhat better prices, low prices being the bane of the business just now. The Ottawa factories are all getting ready to start up in September next, though at this time it is not decided whether the green bottle works will be put in blast or not, probably not, however.

In talking with one of our local manufacturers recently the question of the effect of natural gas in Pittsburgh on Ottawa as a glass-making point was discussed; and his opinion was that it would not work against us here. It has not in all respects proved as economical as the enthusiasts predicted or glass men claimed it would, while just as good glass as to purity of color, &c., can be made with coal as with gas with proper furnaces.

A Pittsburgh mechanic has invented a process for manufacturing window glass which, if successful will revolutionize that industry. It consists of rolling the glass exactly as iron and steel are rolled, instead of blowing it. The melted glass is brought in a ball from the furnace and conveyed over movable iron plates to the rollers. These rollers are heated underneath by natural gas flames coming from perforated pipes, thus maintaining the glass at a malleable heat and at the same temperature throughout its surface. It is estimated that ten times as much glass can be produced by this process in a given time as by blowing. Experienced glass workers say that the rolling is practicable if the glass is kept hot during the operation. In previous experiments the glass cooled so that it became brittle; but by the use of natural gas in the way proposed this difficulty is overcome.

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "The resolution adopted by the green glass blowers at their recent convention at Atlantic City prohibiting the employment of apprentices for the season of 1886-87 is said by several manufacturers not to represent the feelings of the great mass of workmen represented in that meeting. Since that time the officers of the Green Glass Blowers' Assembly have made a thorough canvass of the different local organizations for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of opinion upon the action of the convention. Master Workman Tomlin has communicated in person with a number of the assemblies, and most of the others have been heard from by mail or telegraph, and the universal opinion is in favor of the enforcement of the resolution now under consideration. An intelligent and well-informed member of the blowers' committee states that the principal opposition to this resolution comes from the manufacturers in southern New Jersey. Proprietors of factories located in Buffalo, Allentown, and Clyde, N. Y., Green Ridge, Pa., Mount Winsor, Md., and Camden, who are not connected with the Green Glass Manufacturers' Association, have notified their men that they will start their factories September 1, and will not take any apprentices."

#### Thousands Say So.

Dr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are good sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by D. Lorriax.

The Tilden-Mercer slander suit in the Bureau county circuit court has come to an end. Mercer makes it all right by the following in the *Tribune*: "The *Tribune* never held and does not now hold any malice against Mr. Tilden, and inasmuch as the newspapers we obtained our supposed facts from have retracted their several publications, so now the *Tribune*, knowing the article it published might have injured Mr. Tilden, and in order to counteract any and all such tendency, and in justice to Mr. Tilden and his friends, as well as prompted by a sense of fair play in all things, and in such matters always desiring to make amends honorable, now wishes to and hereby does retract and disavow all the facts and allegations in said article contained which reflected upon the character, honor or integrity of Mr. Tilden, and we trust our readers who may have noticed the said article will give Mr. Tilden as great credit as an honest and honorable man as though said article had never been published about him in the *Tribune*."

Streator has let the contract for 1,800 feet of sewer for \$5,500.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUG. 22, 1886.—LESSON EIGHTH.

Explanatory Notes by Rev. John Hall, D. D., LL.D., of New York.—From The Sunday School World—Subject: "Warning to Judas and Peter."

Our lesson falls into three sections. The first deals with Judas. Then comes a word of loving direction to the disciples. This brings us to the warning of Peter.

Our Lord had given the company an explanation of his washing of their feet, but He cannot forget the crime meditated by one of them. He is "troubled in spirit." These things are doubtless mentioned to show us how truly Jesus was a man. He doubtless showed his emotion by his manner. "Verily, verily," we commonly find introducing a solemn statement. He is using means with the betrayer, and at the same time preparing the rest for the issue. On recalling all these words how deep must the impression have been on their minds that He knew all and could, if it had seemed good to Him, have evaded his enemies.

V. 22. The perplexed disciples looked in grief and pain at one another, uncertain of course, to whom He referred.

V. 23. John was nearest to Him, reclining next, and if in confidential talk, leaning over on him. He does not, however, name himself, but gives a description in which he must have delighted.

V. 24. With the energy that marked him, Peter made a sign to this disciple to ask of whom he was speaking. This is another illustration of the family-like life lived by Jesus and the disciples.

V. 25. Leaning back so as to touch his bosom, he put the question probably so as to be heard—though this is not said—by the company. Jesus.

V. 26 replied that he would show by dipping a piece of bread in the dish of fluid or bitter sauce and giving it to the person meant. This was more than a sign to the rest. It was an appeal in another form to Judas. "Here thou art at my table, my friend, my guest. Canst thou turn upon me as an enemy?" It was a final appeal. It brought him to decision, and a bad decision. He was free to go or stay; but he was a slave to sin. Jesus knew what he would do, and meant no doubt that he should be thus parted from the company. He had "been troubled in spirit," not only because of

him quit them is made doubly valuable by the questions of Thomas and Philip and the answers to them. They speak for us, as it were, and the replies they get make the truth more clear and precise to us.

First we look at the direct comfort. V. 1. Their hearts might well be troubled. "What is to come of our hopes? What shall we do if he goes away? Whither shall we turn? We have quitted all for him—he has been everything to us. Now, in presence of all the enemies he and we have made, how desolate we shall be! We stand all up him and all lost." This is just what they thought when he was buried, as we see in Luke xxiv, 21. "But we trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel." No wonder that they were "sad" as they talked over the past (Luke xxiv, 17). He bids them keep the trouble away from their hearts. They had great faith in God. Like devout Hebrews believing the Scriptures they believed in God's power to protect and fulfill his promises. Now he says, "Believe also in me." For

(1) God had testified to him by miracles and voices from heaven (John xii, 28), and by the fulfillment of prophecy in him (Luke xxiv, 44).

(2) He came to do God's will, as his ambassador and representative; God was behind him, and would make good all that he said in the divine name.

(3) He was himself divine. This is brought out later (vs. 10, 11), and will be explained. How much depends on believing!

V. 2. They would be friendless and homeless here below, but "as my father's house are many mansions"—a word we get from the Latin and meaning, not rich, separate residences, but abiding places (as in the margin of the revision). He would not have drawn them after him if they were to be unprovided for. He was leaving them, as they knew to their grief, but it was to prepare a place for them. He opened the door into heaven; he brought in the righteousness that gave a title to it, he entered as their forerunner (Hebrews vi, 19-20). These three things are included. The "father's house" is one figure; others are a "city" (Hebrews xi, 10-16) and "within the veil" (Hebrews vi, 19, 20).

V. 3. proves that he thought of the "preparing" in connection with his dying, rising and ascension. "If I do this, I will come again." This is the second advent, many aspects of which we too much neglect. You shall not be forgotten or orphaned. "I will receive you," etc. Acts i, 11 will show how this was believed. Paul sets this truth before the Colossians (Colossians iii, 4). Revelations iii, 21 should be examined in this connection.

V. 4. He had always told them of this, and now recalls it. His death, the mode of it, and the ends to be served, had all been announced. He no doubt meant to draw them out by these words.

V. 5. Thomas was slow. See John ix, 34, 36. He was, moreover, possibly agitated. So he takes up the Master's words, "How can we know the way?" It is likely that the emphasis is to be on "we." The Revision reads in v. 4, "whither I go ye know the way." Thomas took it that they were to follow him and be with him; but how could they do that if they did not know whether he was going? This explains the answer of our Lord in

V. 6. "To go Thomas, into my Father's house is to go by me, for I am the way," etc. In Christ, we are in the way; not in him, we are out of the way. In Christ, we are in the truth; out of him, we are in deadly error. In Christ, we are in the life; out of him, we are still dead in sin. This rule is absolute. "No man cometh unto the Father, but by me." See on this John x, 9; viii, 32; Eph. ii, 18; Acts iv, 12.

V. 7. is not so clear until we have thought it over. Christ was the image, in feeling and character, of the Father. If they had known—i. e., fully comprehended—him they would have comprehended the Father, and the way to his house, which it was needful to provide, but they would "from henceforth"—i. e., not from that moment, but from the time—near at hand—when the Comforter would come, sent by Christ, and reveal the Father. See vs. 16, 17, 30.

Now we come to Philip's request. He seems to have been "matter-of-fact" (see John vi, 7) in the turn of his mind. Hence his words.

(V. 8. "Lord, show us the Father, and it sufficeth us," will be enough for us, will satisfy us. Now we may think of the Father in two respects: (1) In his nature, the invisible God, and (2) in his attributes. The former none could see (John i, 18); the latter Jesus had shown, and Philip might well be gently blamed—reproached mildly here—for not knowing this. Hence the words

(V. 9. "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." So the Master said in John xii, 45. There are three persons in the God-head. It is not that God is the Father when we think of him in heaven, the Son when we think of him on earth, and the Holy Ghost when we think of him as dwelling in us. If this were so there would be no sense in Jesus on earth praying to the Father, or being deserted or forsaken by him, or sending the Holy Spirit. (See Eph. ii, 18, again.) The mode of three in One we do not know; the facts are strongly asserted and applied in Scripture (Matt. xxviii, 19).

V. 10. The "in" of this verse relates to feeling, character and purpose. This is shown by the second and third clauses. I speak the words he would have spoken, and I do the deeds he approves. Entire unity of aim is the point stated. They need not be afraid of finding the Father in anywise different from the Son. An agent may make promises which the principal will not own or be bound by; but it cannot be so here.

V. 11. The first element of comfort (v. 1) is in believing. The remedy for Philip's weakness is in the same direction, "believe." Faith admits of extension. Hence the need of getting more knowledge. And it admits of increase ("Lord increase our faith," Luke xii, 5). The works Jesus had done in teaching and saving men, rather than miracles, proved his oneness with the Father, as he had explained before (John v, 26). This leads on to another point: I am one in mind with God and do his works. You will become one in mind with me and do my works, as in v. 12. Strange as it may seem, they would even do more than he did. This does not refer to miracles, but to spiritual results. There never was a Pentecost in his ministry.

V. 13. And as a part of this oneness with him prayer would be effectual. They would ask things according to his mind, and he would grant them. This glorifies the Father, who grants, as promised, what believers ask in Jesus' name.

V. 14. To make this confidence strong (and how weak it commonly is in disciples!) the Master repeats and emphasizes "if ye," etc. Prayer is not dictation to God, nor a demand of right. It is submission to Him. It asks with a qualification like this: "If it is right in itself and best for me," and it leaves all the conditions to God as to time, means, etc. Jesus, as the Son of God, answers prayer.

From this lesson the following points may be selected for fixing in the mind:

- (1) How gentle and unselfish Jesus was! He thought of the disciples when He might well have been thinking only of Himself. He is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.
- (2) How vital is faith for comfort, for strength, for power in prayer, for conformity to Christ.
- (3) How important is the word of God! Faith cometh by hearing. It is bound to the word, as the cable to the anchor at the bottom of the sea.
- (4) How gracious is Jesus, bearing with infirmities, and answering questions! Go to him always.

#### A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever, and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs." Call at D. Lorriax's drug store and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

State Fish Commissioner Bartlett on Tuesday at Kankakee, took legal steps to compel fish ladders to be placed in dams at Waldron and Kankakee. He will take similar action to ladder dams at Wilmington and Marseilles, thus opening fishways from the sources to the mouth of the Kankakee river. He will stock the river next week with bass, carp, salmon, pickerel and catfish.

I suffered intense pain with neuralgia in the head, and the doctor pronounced it incurable. Nothing would relieve me until a friend presented me with a bottle of the rheumatism and neuralgia remedy, Athlophoros.—Polla Sweeney, Towanda, Ill.

The Dixon *Sun* states that "Thos. Dodge, a wealthy citizen of DeKalb county, whose property is estimated at \$150,000, was recently arrested, says the *Sycamore Republican*, at the instance of the Illinois Humane Society, and fined \$111 and costs for cruelty to his own animals. The cruelty consisted in keeping thirty-seven head of cattle and colts in a pasture with an insufficient supply of water."

In the Upper Circles. "Now, when I was over in Europe," said the boastful passenger, "I had entree to the best society. I moved constantly in the upper circles. There was scarcely a day during my stay in the Old World on which I did not dine with the nobility. The very last time I sat at table in Europe—only a few hours before my return for home—it was with three kings and two queens."

"If you could move in such society as that why did you hurry back to America?" "Because the other fellow held four trays and cleaned me out!"—Chicago Herald.

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"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

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Ask your druggist for Athlophoros. If you cannot get it of him we will send it express paid on receipt of regular price—\$1.00 per bottle. We prefer that you pay it from your druggist, but if he hesitates we will be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

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